

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XIV.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 26, 1881.

NO. 35.

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Is  
**From**  
**John Wanamaker.**

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

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Aug-24.

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Aug-24.

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Jan 12-17

### MYRA'S BARGAIN.

Two lovely women, sitting in a room that, in its luxurious adornments and furnishings, its cheery sunshine and delicious faint perfume, was a fitting surrounding for its fair occupants, little Mrs. Delmaine, dark and bewitching as a gypsy princess, in her pink cashmere dressing-gown, with its big square buttons of solid gold, and stately Mrs. Bellairs, fair as a blush, with her haughty red mouth and bewitching violet-blue eyes, looked to everyone in the world who had ever won her love, and who had won it, and held it, and made her absolutely happy.

But Myra and her chief friend, Lucy Delmaine, were not discussing her lover just at this moment, but the object of their animated conversation lay carefully displayed on the rose-silk cushion, a marvelously magnificent dress of foamy lace.

"And only thirty pounds! It seems incredible."

Mrs. Delmaine caressed it with her fair diamond covered hand.

"It was the greatest bargain I ever heard of," Myra said in her low, exquisite voice. "I have always wanted a real lace dress, but I certainly never expected to find one so cheap and so magnificent as this. It is worth a hundred and fifty pounds."

"I think so," Mrs. Delmaine returned. "How did you happen to secure such a wonderful bargain dear?"

"I saw an advertisement in the *Queen*, saying that a real lace dress must be disposed of at a great sacrifice. So I went to the address—a very respectable boarding house in Bloomsbury and found the dress and the owner—a pale, miserable looking creature, but a lady born and bred—and she had been very beautiful once, I think."

Mrs. Delmaine listened attentively.

"What a charming story! Do continue, Myra, dear."

"There's really very little to tell," she said. "I asked to be shown the dress, and she opened the square cedar box, lined with satin, that contained it, and I at once fell in love with it, although I took care not to let her know that."

Mrs. Delmaine laughed softly.

"Of course not."

"She told me it was the sole remaining relic of former wealth. She said she had parted with everything. They have been wealthy French people, it seemed—and really she was the most refined and ladylike—but so ill and weak she could not speak much without coughing. This," and Myra laid her dainty, pearl-kissed hand on the dress, "was her wedding dress, and never worn but once; and two hundred pounds when lace was not so expensive as now."

"And you got it for less than a quarter of its proper value. Myra, how did you do it?"

Mrs. Delmaine lifted her eyebrows in a composed way.

"I simply told her what I would give her, and although I knew she would think it a terrible sacrifice, she would also know that thirty pounds in cash was better than the useless garment in the box."

"Of course she was not foolish enough to refuse it, but—Myra, it was a tremendous bargain for you."

"Of course," Miss Bellairs said, complacently, "but people in reduced circumstances must expect to make sacrifices. I could have given her a hundred pounds, still secured the dress cheaply; but I preferred to do the best I could."

Her blue eyes rested in loving pride on the dress.

"And only thirty pounds!" sighed Mrs. Delmaine. "I am afraid I am envious, Myra! Why, the box alone is a treasure—it is worth five pounds at the least."

"I rather admire it," Myra said, complacently. "Did you see the name on the inside lid? *Gracieuse De Lesley. Avee amour. Dieu vous garde.* Just a trifle romantic, isn't it?"

A look of womanly sadness was temporarily in Mrs. Delmaine's bright dark eyes.

And pitiful Myra.

Miss Bellairs arose to finish her call, while Mrs. Delmaine's deft-fingered maid returned the dress to its box.

"I certainly feel very sorry for the poor thing," said she coldly, "but I dare say the money will do her a great deal of good. I hope Arthur will like it."

She went down to her carriage beautiful, stately, high-bred as some young princess, and Arthur Torrens, who was as much at home in Mrs. Delmaine's house as in his mother's by virtue of his house, took himself up from the lounge in the room adjoining that in which his cousin and his betrothed, both profoundly unaware of his proximity, had discussed the purchase.

"Can it be possible, that of all women in the world, the woman I love is a grasping, unscrupulous bargain maker—and that, too, toward a sister woman, sick and in want? Can it be possible?"

He went up and down, up and down the room, his rapid, emphatic steps attracting Mrs. Delmaine's attention.

"Arthur! Why, I did not hear you come in."

"Nevertheless I came in as I usually come, and have had the pleasure of hearing the report of Myra's success in cheating Madame Gracieuse De Lesley on the lace dress question. And you were either not brave enough or not honorable enough to brand the transaction the swindle it was."

### A New Treatment of Diphtheria.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "There are various modes of treatment, some of them directly opposed to one another; but all of them have repeatedly failed. Any method which seems reasonable or plausible is worth trying, and what purports to be a new and better way appears to be worthy of consideration. A young man in the West, whose arm had been amputated, was recently attacked with the disease before the limb had healed. To the surprise of his physician, the matter incident to diphtheria appeared on the arm where it had been severed, in place of depositing itself, as usual, in the throat, and the case proved to be a very mild one. The doctor profited by this strong intimation from nature, and when next called to visit a diphtheritic patient, blistered his chest. There most of the deposits showed themselves, and the patient speedily recovered. Hence, it is inferred that the disorder generally affects the throat on account of the thinness of its lining, and not because it is any part of its morbid law to do so. When the blister breaks the epidermis, the tenderness of that portion of the body draws the virus in the system thither, instead of to the throat, as ordinarily. This may prove to be of vast advantage to the medical fraternity. If it should, it would be only one of many instances in which, what we call, accident has revealed more than any amount of science."

The making of a blister above the collar bone a little to the side of the wind-pipe, upon either or both sides for that matter, was tried several years ago, and will transfer the virus or poison, from the inside of the throat to the outside in less than sixty minutes. This has been tried in the French and English hospitals and is as nearly a specific as anything can be. The writer of this made an application of it at one time, while in the woods in northern Michigan, sixty miles from any settlement, drug store, or possibility of getting at the ordinarily used remedies. The subject was a bright little fellow of seven years, and the doctor who saw him had very little to work with, and promptly gave the case up. A blister was put upon both sides of his neck composed of two parts mustard and one part cayenne pepper. This was left on until it was well filled, and in less than an hour the little fellow was talking enough to make known that he could talk. The throat was then gargled with red pepper and salt, introduced by a sponge, and afterwards by a weak solution of cider vinegar. It simply proves that diphtheria is a poison, or virus, which lurks in the blood and makes itself shown in the most sensitive part, where its action paralyzes that of corrosion, or eating out of the soft and delicate membranes of the throat. Draw the poison away and keep it away, or by the application of muriate of quinine directly upon the surface of the throat; either one of these specifics is as nearly specific as anything which is known to the most progressive faculty at the present day.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

What is the difference between a man digging a cellar and an editor who has just returned to work after a summer's holiday? The answer is astonishing, to wit: One is an excavator, and the other is an excavationist.—*Norristown Herald.*

### IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE UPPER CHAMBERS AND THEIR CURIOUS CONTENTS.

The ascent is made by various flights of stairs. One of these opens on the east aisle of the cloister, close to the entrance of the Chapter House. When the ancient church of the Confessor was succeeded by the more magnificent building of Henry III, the cloisters, though they abutted on the new ground plan of the western aisle of the south transept, were not removed, and the Poet's Corner is thus founded of its full proportions. The cloister is much lower than the aisle would have been in its place, and over it is the muniment room, with its iron-bound coffers. The triforium is another flight above and the winding stair is steep, slippery and dark. When at last we stand on the red brick pavement and look around, we are surprised to observe the great size of the chamber which intervenes between the top of the vaulting above and the timbers of the roof above. Nothing gives a better idea of the vastness of a building than to see the greatness of its minor parts.

The pavement, which only dates from the time of Wren, becomes more irregular as we turn into the triforium of the nave. It looks like the "pockets" of the vaulting, receptacles probably filled with fragments of the statues and altars displaced at the Reformation. At the further end, in the south tower, over the Abbot's Chapel or baptistry, the door was of wood. On its being removed, the remains of Terragiano's images in terra cotta, for the decoration of the altar in Henry VI's chapel, were found. They indicate rather than prove the magnificence of the whole structure, but are broken into such minute pieces that the united efforts of several antiquaries have so far failed to make up a single complete figure. Among them is the "torso" of a splendidly modelled statue of the dead Saviour, and beautiful are the feet of the angels of the canopy. This altar, which was engraved by Sandford as the monument of Edward VI, was destroyed in 1643 by one Sir Robert Harlow, who deserves to go down to posterity with Erostratus and Lloyd. Some portions, identified at Oxford among the Arundel marbles by Mr. Middleton, have been recently restored to their place, but it is to be feared that the terra cotta fragments in the triforium are beyond repair. The chamber over the vaulting of the Abbot's Chapel, in which they were found, was that occupied, it is said, by Bradshaw, President of the High Court of Justice which condemned Charles I. The deanery, with which by a separate staircase this part of the triforium communicates, was granted to Bradshaw, who died in it in 1659. Constant tradition avers that he actually died in this very room, a room which certainly was at some period used as a lodging, for it contains a fireplace of Late Perpendicular work. Hence, along the triforium his restless spirit walks on the nights of the 30th of January and the 22d of November, and in truth a more ghastly looking corner than this it would be difficult to imagine. Little cherubs peep out here and there from behind the marble panes removed from the monument below of Admiral Trynall. Close by are two wooden obelisks, removed in 1775 from the entrance to the choir, where, according to Dart's view, they stood on the summit of tall, classical pedestals. A label on one of them attributes the carving to Gibbons, but this ascription is more than doubtful.

In those parts of the triforium which are over the apsidal chapels some curious collections have been formed. A buttress of Henry VII's chapel long concealed a window here, and in it have been found some panels of the original glazing of the thirteenth century, being among the most ancient and complete examples of the kind left. They are very different from the modern glass. The delicacy of the design, the moderation in the use of color, and the evident desire to admit as much light as possible, are all qualities which our glass painters, with a few exceptions, do not care to seek after. In another recess is a ghastly cast in white plaster of the leaden coffin of Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I. In a third, are the remains of the old pulpit which used to stand in the nave, with its sounding board and some exquisite carving. Further on are the very similar panels of carving which adorned the organ pipes, and some portions of marble statues and tablets. One of these last seems never to have been put up. Perhaps the fees were refused. On the beams above are placed in two long rows the helmets used at various times in the heraldic decoration of funerals. There are probably as many as 70 of them, but not one of any great value or beauty. Among other relics are two marble slabs, long packed up in a box. They are beautifully carved in the late Italian style, which Horace Walpole admired so much, and are clearly of his time or a very little earlier. On one is the head of St. Mary the Virgin, and on the other that of the Saviour. There are many points about them unsuitable for the decoration of a Protestant Church, and so tradition or some wiseacre assigns them to a destroyed or unfinished monument of Anne of Cleves. But a glance at what does remain of her tomb in the choir below is sufficient to set that part of the question at rest. Near the marbles is a relic both of more interest and of less doubtful antecedents. Bundled up in two or three fagots are the venerable railings of the tomb of Edward I. How can it come to pass that in this "restoring" age they are not set up again in

### BRAVE KATE SHELLEY.

AN OHIO GIRL'S PERILOUS TRIP ACROSS A BRIDGE.

The Ogden, Iowa, *Reporter* says: On Wednesday night, when O'Neil, Donahue and Olmstead went down to death, a noble girl, but fifteen years of age, was watching and praying for those whose duty called them out over the railroad in the fearful storm. Kate Shelley, whose father was killed on the railroad some years ago, lives with her mother just on the east side of the river, and nearly opposite where the engine made the plunge and Donahue and Olmstead lost their lives. Miss Shelley and her mother heard the crash, and realizing what had happened, Kate took a lantern, and, amid the hurricane of wind, the deluge of water, the incessant glare of lightning, and peal upon peal of thunder, left her home and started for the wreck. Her light soon went out, but she felt her way through the woods and fallen timbers to the edge of the dashing waters that covered the drowned men. She could hear, above the roar of the tempest, the voice of Wood, the engineer, who had caught in a tree top. She knew that the express, with its load of passengers, was nearly due, and none to warn them of their danger. She, a young girl, was the only living being who could prevent an awful catastrophe.

The telegraph office at Moingona or Boone was the only place where she could notify the officers. To Boone was five miles over hills and through the woods, and before she could get the express would have passed. To Moingona was only a mile, but between her and Moingona was the Des Moines river, ten or fifteen feet above its natural height, and to cross this she must pass over the railroad bridge, 400 feet long, with nothing but the ties and rails, the wind blowing a gale, and the foaming, seething, muddy waters beneath. Not one man in a thousand but would have shrunk from such a task. Not one man in five hundred would have gone at any price or under any circumstances. But this brave, noble girl, with the nerve of a giant, gathered about her her flowing skirts, and on hands and knees crawled over the long, weary bridge. Tie after tie was passed. It was time for the express train to come dashing over the bridge, and to hurl her down to death amid the dark and muddy waters of the roaring rushing river. The blood from her lacerated knees has stained her dress, but she does not falter. She reaches the shore, and the remaining half mile she flies, almost, to the telegraph office. Breathless and in broken accents, she tells her tale of death and destruction, and faints in the arms of the bystanders. The wires were set at work and a more horrible disaster averted.

### LOVE, WHIP AND SPIR.

A COUPLE OF CELESTIAL VICTIMS TAKE A WILD RIDE TO FIND A PARSON.

Scottsville, a pretty village about fifteen miles from the Tennessee line, is the home of some of the most aristocratic people in Kentucky. It is a place noted for pretty girls and gallant young men, and among all these the sweetest belle was Miss Ollie Brown and the handsomest man Mr. Joseph Carpenter. They loved each other unto desperation. In this case, as in many others, the only obstacle was parental objection. Miss Brown's mother positively declared that she was not old enough to get married, and her sweetheart's entreaties were in vain. The young people made one or two ineffectual attempts at elopement, but they were never once balked in their determination to carry out the scheme in the sweet by-and-by. On last Thursday young Mr. Carpenter drove in a buggy to the residence of his sweetheart, and once more besought her mother to consent to an early wedding. Mrs. Brown was inexorable. Miss Brown was tearful and Mr. Carpenter excited. At last, when every prayer had been denied, the young man boldly put the question to his sweetheart: "Will you go with me, or mind your mother and remain at home?" The girl looked up through her tears, first at her mother and then at her lover. "I'll go with you," said she at length.

"Then come," and with these words young Carpenter caught his lady-love in his arms, and, hurrying out of the house, leaped into the buggy that was standing in front of the door. The horse received a smart blow with the whip and jumped away in a dead run. As soon as Mrs. Brown realized the situation she screamed for assistance at the top of her voice. In a few moments the little town was wild with excitement, but the volume of sympathy seemed to be with the young people, who had just whirled through the streets at a terrific rate of speed, taking the road that led to Gallatin, Tenn. The mother whose daughter had been stolen wildly besought somebody to go in pursuit of the fugitives and, if possible, stop the wedding. At length Mr. Manion, a young lawyer and Judge of the Police Court, consented. In a few moments he was mounted upon a horse of speed and bottom, rattling out of town in the direction taken by the buggy at a pace that would have captured the "gentleman's cup" at any fair in the State. From the very start it was a race of whip and spur. The fugitives were evidently making for Esquire Pike's office, which is just across the Tennessee line, and Judge Manion was hot upon their trail. It was a chase long to be remembered by the people who witnessed it. In front a horse, flecked with foam, going at

### NEW WAY OF SENDING MONEY BY MAIL.

Postmaster General James has, it is said, devised a plan for sending small sums of money through the mails at a cheap rate. The device consists of a card having three columns representing dollars, tens and cents, and the amount to be drawn is designated by punching out figures. Two denominations will be issued, one for all sums within \$2.50, and the other for all sums within \$5. The orders will be payable to bearer, and the post office will not be responsible for their safe delivery any more than for fractional currency, for which they are a substitute. The orders will be finely printed on banknote paper. The postmasters will sell the \$2.50 card for two or three cents premium, and will himself punch out the amount paid and the buyer will simply enclose the card in his letter, and the receiver can cash it at any office. The postmaster will enter the amount of the order on a stub, which will be the only check the department will need, as the name of the sender and payee are not entered. In order to prevent the use of postal orders as currency they are to be redeemable only for three months from the date of issue.

### A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*



# The Middletown Transcript.

W. SCOTT WAY, Editor & Proprietor.

\$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 26, 1887.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications on topics of local interest are always welcome, but to insure insertion they must be brief and to the point. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous articles will receive no attention. Address all communications to the Proprietor.

THE HALF-BREEDS of New York are beginning to think that Roscoe Conkling may be a pretty handy sort of man to have around the house this fall, after all.

THE FARMER, though disappointed in his crops, is well pleased for the condition and future prospects of the grain market; and he is doubtless all the more pleased if he still has his wheat in his granary.

THE attempt to make something out of the negroes at the West Point Military Academy has been a sad failure. Flipper, the only one of the number admitted who seemed to be an exception to the general rule of a "bad lot," and who passed a creditable examination and was commissioned a lieutenant, has turned out an embezzler of government funds to the extent of \$2,500.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE, of Arctic expedition fame, and disbursing officer of the Signal Bureau for six years, was, it seems, quite a success as a disburser. Whilst disbursing for his Bureau he contrived to disburse about a hundred thousand dollars for his own uses, according to investigations up to date. Further investigations will doubtless reveal further disbursements of a similar character. The further we get down into the goody-good, sweet-cared administration of the late lamented Mr. Hayes the worse it smells.

We have received a copy of the catalogue of Delaware College for the year 1887. It is a neatly printed pamphlet and its matter has evidently been prepared with much care. It contains a list of trustees, faculty and students, schedules of courses of study pursued in the college, and tabulated analyses of fertilizers used in the State, as made by Prof. Wolf in his official capacity as State chemist. A list of students in Newark academy is appended. The next term of this college opens on September 7th.

MISS EVA E. BRITTON, a girl journalist, has taken Wilmington by storm. As she edits the *Wilmington* this is in accordance with the general fitness of things. The journal of which Miss Eva is sole proprietor and editor is a monthly, published at Charleston, South Carolina. She is canvassing Wilmington for subscribers to her handsome little paper, and is of course meeting with great encouragement. We hope this living example of what an energetic young girl can do when she tries, may not confine her work on the Peninsula to Wilmington alone. Middletown will doubtless be happy to give her encouragement.

THE gay old scamp known by the name of Arthur Merritt, as well as by many aliases, who, under the name of Marvin, recently betrayed a young lady of Richmond, Va., into marrying him and then fled and deserted her on their wedding tour, was arrested in Lynn, Mass., last week for forging a draft on a Chicago bank. He is believed to have thirteen wives living, with several counties still to hear from. He is a dangerous old Iothario with side whiskers, and he parts his hair in the middle. His age is sixty. The country insists that this man shall be shut up somewhere, so that a few of our girls may be saved for the young men who haven't even one wife to call their own.

THE GRAIN CROP of America is now a subject of much thought and discussion. The rapid advance in prices during the past ten days has been a surprise to many, but now that the market seems so buoyant they believe that the top has not been reached yet by a good many cents per bushel. Some of the more sanguine ones predict that wheat will reach two dollars, and corn one dollar per bushel before the first of March, and they base their predictions on the reported grain shortage of the country. That there will be a shortage is a foregone conclusion, but the extent of it is yet an uncertainty. Some who have been figuring on it place it as high as two hundred million bushels, while others believe that the great increase in acreage this year will almost bring the crop up to an average one. The rapid advance in prices cannot be altogether due to speculative schemes, or what is understood as "combinations." There must be good grounds for the almost general belief that the supply will be alarmingly short. The long, cold winter and late spring are charged with the deficiency in the wheat crop, which, in the State of Illinois alone, it is said, will, in comparison with the yield of last year, reach thirty-one million bushels. In the spring wheat States, of which California is not the most important, the shortage will not be heavy. California and Oregon together, it is estimated, will have over fifty million bushels for export. The first named of these States carried a great deal of wheat over from last season, not being able to get it profitably to market on account of high freights. The outlook for the corn crop is certainly very unfavorable. While the acreage in all sections of the country is large the almost general drought will doubtless reduce the yield nearly fifty per cent below what could have been reasonably expected in a favorable season. Though the cautious will doubtless believe there is too much uncertainty about the transactions of the future to take many risks, it must be admitted that there are strong indications of higher prices in the future for both wheat and corn.

## THE PRESIDENT.

The condition of the President is extremely critical. None but the most hopeful believe that he can hold out for forty-eight hours longer. The swollen parotid gland was lanced on Wednesday, but the operation is believed to have been unsatisfactory to the surgeons. But a very small quantity of pus came from it, and the swelling has not subsided. The trouble is now with this complication, Blaine's despatch to Lowell last night said: "The President has lost ground to-day." The country knows there is little ground between the President and the grave. A return of the periodical relapse to-morrow, the eighth return of the day of Giffen's disaster, would doubtless be attended with fatal results. That he is sinking every day for the past week, and that the end is near, few who have studied the official bulletins of the last few days, can doubt. Dr. Agnew left Washington yesterday morning. Dr. Hamilton remains at the Capital. The following are the official bulletins issued from the White House to-day:

8.30, A. M.—The President slept most of the night, awakening at intervals of half an hour. On first awakening there was a total inability to get out of bed; his pulse and temperature were, some mental confusion, which disappeared when he was fully aroused. The symptoms have abated this morning as they did yesterday. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.1; respiration, 17.

12.30, P. M.—The morning dressing of the President's wound it was observed that pus from the parotid swelling had found its way through the ear and was discharging through the incision. His wound looks as well as it has for some time past; his pulse and temperature are present higher than at the same hour yesterday. He continues to take liquid food. We regard his condition as critical. Pulse, 118; temperature, 100; respiration, 18.

## The Turnip.

BY THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

For years we have advanced the opinion that our agriculturists pay too little attention to the improvement of the turnip, a fruit which, on account of its adaptability to all soils, its firmness for shipping, and its unsurpassed keeping qualities, is destined, perhaps, to become one of our greatest staples. But first it will be necessary to greatly improve the flavor of the turnip, which may be done by careful cultivation, and to overcome the deeply-rooted prejudice against it as a table fruit. The improvement of the flavor is, in our opinion, a matter to be easily managed, as follows: First, by careful cultivation; secondly, by judicious pruning of the vine at the proper time, and, thirdly, by careful picking and handling. The hills should be at least two feet apart each way, and, in order to obtain the best results, the ground should have a light top-dressing of subsoil. The vine is of a very clinging nature, but it should on no account be allowed to cling, as the free-stone turnip is most decidedly preferred by connoisseurs. About the middle of August the vine should be cut back four inches, or, perhaps, if the soil be light, four-and-a-half inches. Careful pruning in this manner will be found to add greatly to the flavor of the fruit, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by theoretical agriculturists of note, including the writer. The picking of the fruit is another important matter. In the first place, it should not be allowed to get too ripe, a condition which gives it an unhealthy appearance and prevents its safe carriage to any considerable distance. A delicate red streak on the southern exposure is a sure evidence that the fruit is ready for market. The vines should not be violently shaken in picking, as the largest and ripest may fall off and get bruised, rendering them unmarketable except for immediate consumption. In all cases the largest and finest should be placed on top of the basket, which arrangement, requiring but little time and care on the part of the grower, will always insure a more remunerative price. A layer or two of large ones at the bottom might also be advantageous, in case the purchaser insisted on having the fruit turned into another basket.

The turnip, we are glad to see, is gradually coming to be better known and better appreciated by epicures. It may be served in various ways. Boiled and served hot, and eaten before it is allowed to cool, it is extremely exhilarating, creating warm emotions, but a melancholy cast of countenance. Served cold for dessert, with plenty of water, the turnip is a succulent and pleasant dish, and, besides, gives an economical show of 7 or 8 cents advance in the week. The bulk of the sales were at 12¢ per 100 for Fultz, and 14¢ for 100 for long berry, with extra choice samples selling at 2¢ to 3¢ higher. No. 1 Maryland red sold from 14¢ to 17¢, the latter on Thursday. For Western, the market opened firm, but fluctuated considerably until within the last day or two when there was a more steady and firmer tone, prices rising to the highest point at the morning change on Thursday, and closing at a reaction of 1/2¢ to 3/4¢. The transactions were large, and mostly in September and October quantities and the market is arriving in small quantities and the market is at a low level for both white and yellow, an advance of 1/2¢ to 3/4¢ for the week. The market for boardings and railroad eatings houses seem to have inadvertently overlooked. Hardly any other fruit has been thus neglected, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Edison has recently given the matter some thought, and believes that the turnip-pie is entirely feasible. The main difficulty, Mr. Edison thinks, will be in getting somebody to eat the pie after it is successfully made, but as we have already stated, the prejudice against the turnip as a table fruit is gradually (very gradually) being overcome. The prospect of it's becoming an important factor in the construction of boarding-houses is a point that is worthy the most careful consideration of farmers, who, in this event, will be called upon to furnish the supply of turnips, and as they are not a selfish class of people, they will not care a cent who furnishes the indubitable to make the crusts.

## THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR. WHEAT—No. 1 Yellow, 90¢; No. 2 Yellow, 88¢; No. 3 Yellow, 86¢; No. 4 Yellow, 84¢; No. 5 Yellow, 82¢; No. 6 Yellow, 80¢; No. 7 Yellow, 78¢; No. 8 Yellow, 76¢; No. 9 Yellow, 74¢; No. 10 Yellow, 72¢; No. 11 Yellow, 70¢; No. 12 Yellow, 68¢; No. 13 Yellow, 66¢; No. 14 Yellow, 64¢; No. 15 Yellow, 62¢; No. 16 Yellow, 60¢; No. 17 Yellow, 58¢; No. 18 Yellow, 56¢; No. 19 Yellow, 54¢; No. 20 Yellow, 52¢; No. 21 Yellow, 50¢; No. 22 Yellow, 48¢; No. 23 Yellow, 46¢; No. 24 Yellow, 44¢; No. 25 Yellow, 42¢; No. 26 Yellow, 40¢; No. 27 Yellow, 38¢; No. 28 Yellow, 36¢; No. 29 Yellow, 34¢; No. 30 Yellow, 32¢; No. 31 Yellow, 30¢; No. 32 Yellow, 28¢; No. 33 Yellow, 26¢; No. 34 Yellow, 24¢; No. 35 Yellow, 22¢; No. 36 Yellow, 20¢; No. 37 Yellow, 18¢; No. 38 Yellow, 16¢; No. 39 Yellow, 14¢; No. 40 Yellow, 12¢; No. 41 Yellow, 10¢; No. 42 Yellow, 8¢; No. 43 Yellow, 6¢; No. 44 Yellow, 4¢; No. 45 Yellow, 2¢; No. 46 Yellow, 0¢; No. 47 Yellow, 0¢; No. 48 Yellow, 0¢; No. 49 Yellow, 0¢; No. 50 Yellow, 0¢; No. 51 Yellow, 0¢; 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## The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—Two Dollars a Year.  
One Dollar for Six Months; payable in ad-  
vance.  
ADVERTISING RATES:—Eight cents a line for  
first insertion; Four cents a line for each  
additional insertion. One inch of space con-  
tains twelve lines. Standing advertisements  
at special rates. Business notices, notices  
to call a line each insertion. Obituaries  
and Tributes of Respect, Five cents a line.  
No advertisement inserted among reading  
matter. \$2. No free advertising.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 26, 1881.

DELAWARE R. R.—TRAFFIC LEAVE MIDDLETOWN.  
Going North, 7:55 A. M., 11:07 A. M., 6:25 P. M.  
Going South, 10:30 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 7:32 P. M.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

#### Town Notes.

—Mr. N. Simmons has the frame of his dwelling up.

—The time has nearly arrived for pre-  
dictors to begin to predict a hard winter.  
—R. H. Ellison has made several ad-  
justments and improvements to the interior  
of his store.

—Excursion season is about over and  
the men who have had to carry the bas-  
kets and babies are doubtless heartily  
glad of it.

—Our farmers believe that a creamery  
here will be a good and profitable thing,  
and the early establishment of one is  
highly probable.

—Mr. Cochran's new building on Broad  
street is being white-washed this week, and  
the frame work of the mansard roof on his  
Main street building is planned.

—If you want to convey the idea that  
something is very small, just compare it  
to a load of Middletown fire-wood, after  
one dinner has been cooked from it.

—We will wager all that is left of the  
semi-annual dividend on our bank stock  
that the people who have owned it since  
this summer have had the most rest.

—The coach shop and lot on Lake st.,  
property of the late John Townsend, will  
be offered at public sale at the National  
Hotel at two o'clock to-morrow, (Sat-  
urday).

—The Cecil County News has dis-  
covered that the Citizens' National Bank  
of Middletown has just put in an electric  
alarm. Seems to us this occurred about  
six years ago.

—We must not forget the Kent county,  
Md., fair at Worton, beginning on the 13th  
of September. Many of our people go  
down to this exhibition every season and  
invariably have a pleasant time.

—Middletown is an excellent truck  
market, and it seems to us there is a good  
opening here for an energetic trucker who  
will give his attention to supplying the  
local market regularly with fresh veg-  
tables.

—A large excursion of colored people  
from Philadelphia went down the Dela-  
ware and Q. & K. road to Millington  
camp, Saturday night and back on Sunday  
night. It seems to have been a very  
orderly excursion.

—Joe Gary has had Town Commis-  
sioner Moore out gunning again, and we  
are sorry to learn that they came near  
firing into a lot of J. W. Mitchell's spring  
chickens recently, under the impression  
that they were killdeer.

—Middletown's future prospects have  
never been brighter than at present. Many  
handsome and commodious business  
houses and dwellings, and, what is of still  
greater importance, industrial enterprises,  
are projected for next season.

—A tract of land situated in Blackbird  
hundred, estate of Rachel Wilson, de-  
ceased, will be offered at public sale at  
the National Hotel, at two o'clock on  
Wednesday next. The land is fully  
described in our advertising columns.

—F. C. West has leased the Delmarva  
evaporator for the season and will com-  
mence operations at the end of the week.  
He advertises in another column forty thou-  
sand bushels. Frank is an enterprising  
fellow and will doubtless have a successful  
season.

—The summer of our discontent is  
well-nigh over, and pretty soon, when the  
North wind begins to whistle around the  
house and the man comes in with the bill  
for seven tons of coal, we'll realize that  
summer isn't such a disagreeable season,  
after all.

—It has been suggested by a number  
of prominent farmers and business men  
that a meeting be held at the Agricultural  
Room, Middletown, at four o'clock on Sat-  
urday afternoon, Sept. 3, for the purpose  
of considering means whereby a creamery  
may be established here.

—The Town Commissioners have de-  
cided to go on with the work of erecting  
the water works at once. A location will  
probably be selected in the course of a few  
days. John Hayes is soliciting weekly  
subscriptions toward sprinkling the  
streets and expects to start out with a  
fine city sprinkler soon as the water sup-  
ply is ready.

—Though in the midst of a dull season,  
Middletown enjoys a very large trade on  
Saturdays. Main street is usually packed  
with people until after eleven o'clock p.  
m., having in some respects the appear-  
ance of Broadway, N. Y. Notwithstanding  
these immense crowds, the best of  
order prevails, there not having been a  
single arrest for disorderly conduct this  
season.

—Rev. W. L. S. Murray preached to a  
large congregation at Cambridge, Md., on  
Sunday. He writes us that this pretty  
Eastern Shore town on the Choptank has  
greatly improved in the last three years,  
more than one hundred houses having  
been built in that time. Mr. Murray will  
be home to-day and will preach at the  
his pulpit on Sunday. He has been hav-  
ing a pleasant vacation and lots of spring  
chickens.

—We have engaged an agricultural  
editor at great expense, and his first con-  
tribution, on "turnip culture," appears  
this week in another column. He is a  
specialist in agricultural matters, and one  
of the best judges of pumpkins (after they  
are made into pies) we ever knew. Agri-  
cultural societies in want of an opening  
address full of practical hints that farmers  
never before heard—and will never  
want to hear again—should address our  
agricultural editor, care of this office.

—A Middletown man was foot caught on  
Tuesday, when it was warm enough to  
make one coat of mosquito-bite burden-  
some. Counting home he slipped out of  
one coat, threw it up in the rack and  
wrapped himself in meditation and his  
duster. When he got home and pulled  
off his duster his best coat was not there.  
It was making good time toward Harring-  
ton on the evening train, and the man,  
greatly excited at the prospect of having  
to wear his duster all winter, rushed off  
to the telegraph office and overtook the  
runaway coach at Dover with a dispatch.  
Conductor Evans brought it back next day.

—Where an article is produced is not  
always the cheapest place to buy it. A  
little addition of railroad freight and a  
middle-man's commission seems to  
cheapen a thing sometimes. For instance,  
the writer paid five cents for two small  
pears at Salisbury last week. They were  
not very nice pears, having apparently  
fallen off the tree about three weeks  
ago, and they were the best on sale  
around the depot. This week we saw

fine large pears on sale in Philadelphia  
for a penny each. There were loads of  
them. Again, you can buy a basket of  
knotty and specked apples in Middletown  
for twenty-five cents; in Philadelphia the  
same quality will buy a basket of very good  
apples. We are compelled to ask, why is  
this thus?

#### County.

—The main water supply of the new  
depot at Wilmington will be fifty feet  
square.

—There are more cases of "chills" in  
New Castle hundred, it is said, than were  
ever known there before.

—Willie Davis, aged 7 years, fell from  
the pier of Third street bridge, at Wil-  
mington, on Monday, and was drowned.

—John M. Appleton, Esq., has taken out  
letters testamentary upon the estate  
of Mrs. M. Vail, late of St. Georges  
hundred.

—Mr. W. N. Watts, of Blackbird hun-  
dred, who was some weeks ago thrown  
from a revolving horse-race and severely  
injured, is, we are glad to state, rapidly  
recovering.

—A man who gave his name as William  
Call, of Philadelphia, tried to cut his  
throat in Wilmington on Sunday. He  
was suffering from delirium tremens.  
He is now at the New Castle almshouse.

—Martha Cassidy and Charles W.  
Bohn, unlicensed sellers of liquor, at  
Wilmington, were brought before the  
police court by Bailiff Brady, Monday  
night, and held for court in default of  
bail.

—The Delaware Beet Sugar Company  
expect to manufacture about 8,000 tons of  
beets this season. About 5,000 tons  
of these will be raised on the Penin-  
sula and the remaining 3,000 tons will  
come from the Mohawk valley, N. Y.

—The brush on a piece of recently-  
cleared land at Townsend caught fire on  
Wednesday night and burned with such  
fury as to seriously threaten the destruc-  
tion of the village. This was only pre-  
vented by the timely exertions of the  
citizens. It is thought the brush was set  
on fire by some mischievous person.

—The residence of William H. Dupont,  
at Green Hill, near Wilmington, was de-  
stroyed by fire Wednesday night, together  
with its valuable furniture. Mr. Dupont  
and his wife were absent at Long Branch.  
The loss is estimated at 10,000. There was  
no insurance on the furniture, and the  
amount on the building, if any, is not  
known.

—The purchasing committee of the  
Trustees of the Poor have concluded their  
arrangement with Mr. Blundy for the new  
almshouse property. Possession of the  
farm is to be given next March. The  
purchase includes about seventy-eight  
acres to the westward and twenty-eight  
acres to the eastward of the Hare's corner  
road. The balance of the farm, about  
thirty acres, is reserved for Mr. Blundy.

—The large barn on the farm of Gilpin  
P. Siddhant, in Christiana hundred, ten-  
anted by Aaron K. Woodward, was on  
Sunday night totally destroyed by fire,  
together with its contents, consisting  
mainly of hay, straw and grain. The  
live stock and implements were saved.  
The loss on the building is partly covered  
by insurance in the Farmer's Mutual. The  
contents of the building were not insured.  
The fire is supposed to have been the  
work of an incendiary. Mr. Woodward  
is the man who, some years ago, shot and  
killed a lad—George Lakens—for stealing  
chestnuts off his trees. Two brothers of  
this boy are firemen and assisted to stay  
the flames on Sunday night.

#### State.

—There is good perch fishing in the  
Delaware.

—Dover is to have Holly water works  
at a cost of \$10,500.

—Farmers around Wilmington do not  
expect more than half a crop of corn.

—The Delaware State Fire and Marine  
Insurance Company has closed business.

—The Legislative reunion was held at  
Rehoboth this week. Speaker Rust  
presided.

—A Harrington mill is filling an order  
for \$5,000 worth of wagon-hounds for a  
California farm.

—J. M. Ford, of Dover, has sold his  
troutling house "from Bayard" to Luther  
Reynolds, of Baltimore.

—Senator Bayard will address the Oc-  
tober civil service reform meeting at  
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

—John W. Collins, of Smyrna, has  
bought the farm of William M.  
Sisson, Chapel district, Talbot county,  
Md., for \$2,500.

—Kent county farmers have bought  
largely of Bartlett pears at one dollar per  
basket. The yield of this variety of pear  
throughout the Peninsula is very good  
this year.

—Early in the week Delaware peaches  
brought from \$2 to \$3 per basket in New  
York, while some of extra size sold as  
high as \$5 per basket. Pears brought \$2  
per basket.

—The Smyrna Times complains of  
Saturday drunkenness in that town. The  
trouble is specially with the negroes.  
The number of cases on Saturday last is  
put at one hundred.

—The printing of the laws enacted at  
the last session of the Legislature has just  
been completed in the usual pamphlet  
form, and will be distributed among the  
prebendaries of the three counties next  
week.

—Wm. H. Thompson, of this town,  
made a wager last week with E. R.  
Cochran of Middletown of a new hat that  
before the first of June next, wheat will  
be sold at \$2 and corn \$1 per bushel in the  
Philadelphia market.—Smyrna Times.

—In our notice last week of the trials  
of speed at the coming State Fair, at Dover,  
the programme of races for the fourth day  
was accidentally omitted. There will be  
three races on the closing day, as follows:  
A 2:20 class, purse \$500; a 2:30 class, purse  
\$200; a 2:20 class, purse \$100. The aggre-  
gate of premiums for trials of speed offered  
by this association is \$4,000.

#### Personal.

—Miss Lydia Pines, of Philadelphia, is  
visiting at the residence of D. L. Dunning,  
Esq.

—Mrs. B. T. Biggs and Miss Jennie  
Biggs returned from Ashbury Park on  
Wednesday.

—Messrs. Henry Clayton and W. P.  
Biggs are again away on a short sojourn  
at Atlantic City.

—Mr. L. P. McDowell is now in the  
West purchasing thoroughbred cattle and  
sheep for his Peninsula customers.

—Mr. G. E. Hukill, of Middletown,  
and Mrs. S. E. Polk, of Odessa, returned  
from Ocean Grove Wednesday evening.

—Miss Clara J. Griffith, of Philadelphia,  
is visiting at the residence of Thomas  
Cavender, on the Manor, the guest of the  
Misses Cavender.

—Messrs. George W. and Samuel Price  
have returned from Rehoboth, where they  
have been connected with the Bright  
House during the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bordley, of Elk-  
dell, spent Saturday and Sunday in Wil-  
mington. Mr. Bordley is connected with  
the Cecil County News and made the  
Transcript a fraternal call during his  
stay.

### Maryland Matters.

—Salisbury has a new promising tractor  
named "Daisy Bell."

—The public schools of Cecil county  
will re-open on September 1st.

—The tributaries of the upper Chesapeake  
abound in crabs at the present  
time.

—Wicomico county jail is without a  
prisoner, and the sheriff is learning to play  
on the flute to occupy his mind.

—A brilliant display of fire-works un-  
der the management of Japanese pyro-  
technists was made at Tolchester on Sat-  
urday evening.

—It is reported that the agents of the  
Baltimore and Ohio railroad are in Cecil  
county buying the right of way and fixing  
damages for the new route.

—The Cecil County News reports that  
J. F. Wilson, of Elk Neck, has sold his  
beach crop of six thousand baskets at  
\$1.00 per basket, the fruit to be picked and  
delivered at the wharf.

—J. E. Hartley, postmaster, and pro-  
prietor of the drug store at Sassafras, Md.,  
offers a reward of fifty dollars for informa-  
tion that will lead to the detection and  
arrest of the thieves who burglarized his  
store on the night of the 4th inst.

—Rev. F. B. Quigley, a member of the  
Wilmington M. E. Conference, died of  
typhoid fever, at his home, near Hope-  
well, Cecil county, on Sunday last.

—A young man named J. H. Jones, who  
was admitted to Conference in 1880, and  
was a member of the church at Sassafras,  
was a gang of roughs from the surround-  
ing county took possession of Crisfield  
on Saturday last and made "Rome howl"  
for four hours. The authorities were  
powerless and the town was at the mercy  
of the rioters. Several houses were fired  
into. The affair grew out of a shooting  
scrape of the preceding day.

—The store of Mr. Luther W. Bryan,  
in Crab Apple Neck, Kent Island, was  
entered through a window last Saturday  
morning, during the absence of the pro-  
prietor, and robbed of \$300 in checks and  
cash. The thieves were seen only by the  
evidence of bank bills, gold and silver.

—The thief, a negro named Green, was  
traced to his hiding-place but escaped.  
A part of the cash was recovered.

—The closing excursion of the season to  
Cape May by steamer "Thomas Clyde,"  
with which a large excursion over the  
Kent County Railroad connected at Bon-  
ny Hook, was run on Wednesday.

—The passenger car from Middletown went  
down to Clayton behind one of the early  
freights, connecting at that point with the  
excursion train from Chestertown, and  
about twenty of our people availed them-  
selves of the opportunity to have a bay  
trip and a few hours' recreation at the  
Cape. Others from Middletown drove to  
Delaware City and joined the excursion  
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not a good year for fruit, but by a little  
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—Cecil County Land Sales.  
Several valuable properties situated in  
the First district of Cecil county, and  
belonging to the estate of the late John  
Reynolds, were sold at trustee's sale at  
Elkton on Tuesday. The farm known as  
"Poplar Hill," containing 198 acres, was  
purchased by Capt. J. F. Wilson for \$45  
per acre. Captain Andrew Woodall  
bought the "Knights Island" farm, con-  
taining 414 acres, for \$20 per acre, and  
the Reynolds's wharf property, on Elk river,  
for \$5,500. The "St. Albans" farm, 285  
acres, was withdrawn, the highest bid, \$20  
per acre, being made by Mr. Woodall.  
The sale was made by Barney Reynolds,  
trustee.

—On the same day the Noble Biddle farm,  
in Back Creek Neck, second district, was  
sold at public sale to Mrs. A. E. R. Ben-  
nett, for \$41 per acre.

—The Teachers.  
The State Teachers Association has  
been in session at the Bright House, Rehoboth,  
this week. The attendance was not  
as large as at the meeting of last year,  
but the exercises throughout the session  
were exceedingly interesting. Rehoboth  
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Groves, H. C. Carpenter; Secretary, J.  
H. George; Treasurer, Sarah M. Fell.  
The association closed its session last  
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### Elkton Creamery Meeting.

A creamery meeting was held at Elkton,  
Md., on Monday afternoon and was largely  
attended by the farmers and business men  
of the community. Mr. Dickie, agricul-  
tural editor of the Bucks county (Pa.)  
Herald, made an exhaustive address  
on the creamery industry, in the course  
of which he stated that Bucks county has  
already thirty-eight of these co-operative  
butter and cheese factories in operation.  
The total cost of a 10,000-pound creamery,  
Mr. Dickie stated, is from \$4,500 to \$5,000.  
The building should have a stone base-  
ment and the remainder should be con-  
structed of wood. Its dimensions should  
be about 42x45 feet, and it covered with  
slate roof, will cost, with ice house, about  
\$2,500. The boiler and engine will cost  
\$800, the vats and churns about \$700, and  
the other necessary apparatus about \$400.  
Concerning the profitability of the  
creamery industry, Mr. Dickie gave the  
following figures: The average price  
received for milk for creamery associations  
is \$1.25 per 100 pounds, or about 12½ cents  
per gallon, there being nearly 10 pounds  
of milk to that measure. The profits, at  
this rate, from a good herd of twenty  
cows will be not less than \$100. Eleven cows  
can be entirely provided for on 65 acres of  
land, without interference with the gar-  
den and poultry products of the place,  
thus insuring from the milk alone an in-  
come of \$1,100. The number of calves  
raised in Bucks county this year is  
greater than has been known for twenty-  
five years, and the whey from the cream-  
eries is the chief article of food given them.  
The daily expense of running a 10,000-  
pound creamery is about eight dollars. In  
one hour the salary of the general  
superintendent, the being at the creamery  
one hour each day, is \$2.00, and the secre-  
tary and treasurer each receive a yearly  
compensation of \$60. The largest outlay  
is to the chief butter and cheese maker,  
who must be an expert at the business  
and commands a salary of from \$50 to \$70  
per month.

—Cape May Excursion.  
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sold at public sale to Mrs. A. E. R. Ben-  
nett, for \$41 per acre.

—The Teachers.  
The State Teachers Association has  
been in session at the Bright House, Rehoboth,  
this week. The attendance was not  
as large as at the meeting of last year,  
but the exercises throughout the session  
were exceedingly interesting. Rehoboth  
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next year, and the following officers were  
elected: President, Rev. J. S. Willey, J. H.  
Groves, H. C. Carpenter; Secretary, J.  
H. George; Treasurer, Sarah M. Fell.  
The association closed its session last  
evening.

—Cecil County Land Sales.  
Several valuable properties situated in  
the First district of Cecil county, and  
belonging to the estate of the late John  
Reynolds, were sold at trustee's sale at  
Elkton on Tuesday. The farm known as  
"Poplar Hill," containing 198 acres, was  
purchased by Capt. J. F. Wilson for \$45  
per acre. Captain Andrew Woodall  
bought the "Knights Island" farm, con-  
taining 414 acres, for \$20 per acre, and  
the Reynolds's wharf property, on Elk river,  
for \$5,500. The "St. Albans" farm, 285  
acres, was withdrawn, the highest bid, \$20  
per acre, being made by Mr. Woodall.  
The sale was made by Barney Reynolds,  
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